THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-4
MOFUSSIL 13-8

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH JULY.

IT is calculated that 2,500 men from the Burmah side, and 2,000 from Chittagong will be required for the Lushai expedition in the autumn.

THE Committee of the French Senate has finally ordered the trial of General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort, for conspiring to overthrow the French Republic. General Boulanger is also charged with gross malversation. A series of violent scenes took place in the Chamber of Deputies during the past week, which culminated in M. Leherisse, a Boulangist Deputy, refusing to quit the tribune when ordered to do so. Ultimately a guard of soldiers had to be called in, and he was ejected from the House. The Chamber have passed a Bill forbidding anyone to stand for more than one constituency. This measure is aimed against Boulangism.

MR. GOSCHEN, speaking at a meeting on Saturday, said that he rejoiced at the prospects of a prorogation of Parliament, and no autumn session.

THE floods on the Indus are still on the increase. Owing to the extraordinary local rain, seven girder bridges, covering 300 feet of water-way, have been washed away between Spintangi and Sharigh on the Sind-Pishin State Railway; the railway banks and cuttings have also been seriously damaged. The booking of all further traffic beyond Hurdai has, therefore, been suspended.

REPORTS have also been received at Benares of the flooding of large tracts of land towards the north-east of the district, principally in the Nawabgunj and Batheri tahsils. In the latter, the land is reported to be ten inches and in the former six inches under water. The rainfall in these tracts has already been more than half the total average fall of past years.

IN reply to many enquirers, the *Civil and Military Gazette* is in a position to state that the Jummoo Council is prepared to grant rights of cultivation in the Cashmere Valley to *bona fide* settlers in plots not exceeding one thousand acres in extent. Preference is given to persons of the agricultural classes, and for the present only natives of India are admitted to the privilege. The assessment will be fixed at a low scale for a series of years in order to encourage people to invest their capital. It is calculated that at least two-thirds of the culturable lands of Cashmere are at present lying waste owing to the unfavourable nature of the revenue rules in force. The Council is already attacking some of the more serious evils, such as the sale of whole villages for merely nominal sums to influential officials, and the irregular incidence of the *begar* system.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S paper has been severely criticised by all the Radical and some of the Liberal papers in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is strongly opposed to Sir Lepel's argument that England is as much bound to defend Afghanistan against Russia as she is to defend the Isle of Wight against France. The London *Echo* also remarks as follows :—"One way to attract notice in these days is to be singular and eccentric. Sir Lepel Griffin is a distinguished Anglo-Indian civilian, very distinguished. And he has just been advocating, in a lecture, before an influential and fashionable audience, the conversion of Cashmere into an English colony! Let three million English folk hold lands in Cashmere, under some species of military tenure, and we are safe in India for ever and a day. The Russians, by the way, have been trying the system of "military colonies," and they have not been successful. A Cashmerian English colony is something to be laughed at. Strange that a civilian of Sir Lepel's experience should have ended his career with a whim of this sort." Will criticism of the English Press have any effect on Sir Lepel, we wonder.

INFORMATION reaches the *Indian Engineering* that the transfer of the Burrakur Iron-Works to a private company will very shortly be carried into effect, as the main points have been agreed upon, and there are no minor points likely to interfere with the negotiations.

TUESDAY, 16TH JULY.

THE law dealing with examination frauds is gradually working itself clear, writes the *Education Record*. "The High Court of Madras has just decided on appeal that if a candidate at a University Examination pretends to be another person and writes answer-papers in his name, he commits the offences of forgery and cheating by personation under the Penal Code."

THE acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have been conveyed to his Highness the Raja of Nahan for the efforts made by him, and under his direction, to facilitate the operations of the survey party on the Chor mountains. Whenever and wherever the party travelled in the Sirmur State, supplies, guides, and transport were at once furnished. Much careful information and every attention was given to Major Ward, in charge of the party, by Tahsildar Bija Singh, who acted under his Highness's orders.

ARRANGEMENTS are stated to have been concluded for the education at the Bareilly College of the half-brother of ex King Theebaw.

A GRANT of Rs. 61,000 has been made by the Local Government for the management of Wards and Attached Estates in Bengal during the current official year.

THE Meteorological Department is arranging to give timely information to Public Works Officers in charge of large works, such as bridges, &c., of the occurrence of heavy rain-fall, so that measures may be taken for the protection of the works.

No further details have been received of the rebellion in Badakshan, but the Amir expresses little anxiety regarding the outbreak, Afghanistan generally being quiet.

KING Oscar of Sweden and Norway has consented to accept any Oriental works that authors may desire to present to him as a Memorial of the Congress of Orientalists to be held at Stockholm in September. The works may be forwarded through Mr. J. Janni, Swedish Consul at Bombay, who will forward them to Stockholm. They must reach him by the first week of August.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, Calcutta is likely to have during the coming cold weather a large number of distinguished visitors, mostly English, while there will also be a sprinkling of the German and Austrain element. There is talk about the Duke of Portland being among the number, and it is not unlikely that Lord George Hamilton, brother to Lady Lansdowne, will also be one of the coming visitors.

As to the story that has been started that the East Indian Railway were to get out of the Jynthee bridge difficulty by accepting the proposal of a private engineer who had offered to construct a temporary diversion within a fortnight, the *Pioneer* asserts it to be an ingenious fiction. 'The East Indian has two of its own engineers hard at work repairing the bridge, and it is hoped that by throwing a long span girder across the gap where the piers were washed away to have the bridge ready for traffic before the end of the month.'

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs that Dr. Cameron, M. P., did not bring forward his motion to adjourn, as expected, in order to bring about a debate on the Crawford case. Dr. Cameron was in his place in the House of Commons, but forty members of his own party were not present, and the motion would have suffered certain defeat.

THE India Office has approved of the agreements entered into between the Government of India and the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation in connection with the working of the forests in Upper Burma.

ALL Paris is agog over a discovery of Professor Brown Sequard, the great Physiologist. He announces that by long and careful experiment he has invented a plan of inoculating the aged and debilitated with the nerves of young and vigorous animals. He has tried this experiment on himself, and declares that it has made him ten years younger. He has delivered a public lecture on what he styles : "The art of not growing old," and *Figaro* reports that the address, which was begun amid sarcastic smiles, ended in thunders of applause.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY.

SOME twenty years ago, Herr Falb, an Austrian scientist, first suggested the possibility that the moon may act upon the great ocean of molten matter beneath the earth's crust exactly as it acts in producing the tides of the external ocean of water. He now considers that the reality of such action is proved, and that the earth's crust is severely strained, and more or less warped and broken at the times the theory would indicate. It is during the periods of greatest strain resulting from the moon's attraction that earthquakes appear to occur and gases seem to be forced into coal mines to such an extent as greatly to increase the explosions. The theory of earthquakes will yet have to undergo many modifications before it is finally accepted.

ACCUMULATIONS of surface matter are astonishingly rapid. Professor Newton estimates that 400,000,000 meteors fall to the earth annually. These add enormous quantities of matter to the earth, but do not, of course, account for all surface growth and changes. Modern London is built on the site of Roman London, but the ancient city is seventeen feet lower than the modern. The Jerusalem streets that Jesus walked through are twenty feet lower down than the streets of Jerusalem of to-day.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Holkar is one of the best abused Princes of India, says the *Indu Prakash*. "But it is not generally known that amid much good report and evil report, his Highness's administration has done a considerable amount of solid work during the last two or three years. One of the first acts of his Highness's reign was the remission of a large amount of taxation. With many excellent qualities, the late Maharaja, especially in the closing years of his rule, combined a remarkable aquisitive faculty for money, and Indore has become quite famous for many petty exactions His Highness the present Maharaja perceived the impropriety of these levies, and remitted them to the extent of nearly seven lakhs a year. Recently a tax on agriculture called *Halfala*, was remitted with a loss to the State of nearly two lakhs. In spite of these remissions, finances of the State seem to be prosperous. Sanction was recently given for the expenditure of nearly nine lakhs on various public works, including roads, water-supply, and school-buildings. We should be glad to see that the commencement of beneficient progressive administration here made is kept up. His Highness possesses an able minister in Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Janardan Kirtane, and has many capable officers in the Revenue and Judicial Services. His Highness himself is a well-informed and highly-intelligent Prince, and if he brought to bear his intellectual powers on the affairs of his State, and allowed a sufficiently free scope of action to his Minister, the welfare of his subjects would be fully assured." But are the finances really in a prosperous condition? Official returns tell a different story.

A MONSTER meeting of influential Natives, presided over by the officials of the District, was recently held at Ludhiana in the Punjab, for the purpose of reducing the hitherto ruinous expense among the Jats and cultivators on occasions of marriage and deaths. A Resolution was passed, and the Jats are said to have highly approved of the movement. It has also been proposed that a vernacular newspaper should be started in connection with this movement, in which accounts of all marriage ceremonies of the rduced rate will be published. There have been many movements of this kind, but have they produced any good result?

A FINAL attempt is being made in Paris to put the Panama Canal Company on its legs again and keep the works going until such time as the whole concern can be sold, or final liquidation and abandonment become inevitable. A committee of the French Chamber has been nominated to report on a new Government Bill tending to authorise the judicial liquidator of the Panama Company to issue a sufficient number of lottery bonds to provide the money necessary to send a technical Commission to the Canal works to thoroughly examine the situation and to report as to the feasibility of the enterprise.

THURSDAY, 18TH JULY.

BABU Basunta Kumar Das, a student of the Metropolitan Institution, writes to a vernacular paper :—"I appeared in the last B. A. Examination, and took up English literature, philosophy and Sanskrit. But on examining the cross-list of failures, I found that I had been plucked in mathematics, a subject which I never took up. I then appealed to the Registrar, but no reply was vouchsafed to me." This needs no comment. What will Mr. Rowe say to this?

AMONG the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the Shah of Persia there was one, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was the cynosure of all eyes, for he had been much talked about before his arrival in the Russian capital—a young boy of twelve, whom the Shah has covered with honours, dignities, titles, and who is an object of envy and fear to most of his Majesty's Ministers. His name is Goolamali Khan He is the director of the Corps of Royal Pages, and one of his titles is Azizus-Sultan, which, being interpreted, means "Favourite of the Monarch." Not a Minister, not a Vizier, not a royal Prince has ever yet been allowed to sit at the same table as his Majesty, the only exception to this law of the Persians being Goolamali Khan, who is constantly by his master's side, and who has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal Ministers. A Persian official assured me that the explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in his Majesty's profound conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolamali Khan and that wise men have foretold that the Shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favourite, that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former, and that generally whatever befalls this little one will also happen to his royal protector. The Shah's belief in this prophecy has resulted in the boy's leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. A more probable explanation may be found in the fact that the boy is connected with the Shah by ties of blood which strongly influence him to shower these honors upon his favorite for ulterior reasons.

A CONTEMPORARY has lately called public attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the Pulta water-works. Two breaches seem to have occurred in the banks of the settling tanks last year, and since then some new accidents have taken place. The engines are also found fault with, inasmuch as they are ill adapted for the work they have to do. The subject of water supply of the town deserves serious attention and we urge that a sifting enquiry should be set on foot in the matter as early as possible.

Vanity Fair writes :—"The Maharaja Holkar is once more about to visit Europe, with the special view of inspecting the Paris Exhibition. He is hardly likely to come on to England, where he was snubbed during the Jubilee; but if he manifests any design that way, he will certainly receive a hint to stay away, for his conduct since that period would render the work of receiving him exceedingly difficult." We do not believe the Maharajah will be so lost to all sense of propriety as to again visit a place which did not accord a reception to him befitting a Prince of his rank.

THE St. Petersburgh correspondent of the Paris *Soliel*, in a very lengthy communication, describes the European situation as critical, and announces the signature, about a month since, of a new treaty between Germany, Italy, and Austria, the bases of which are that, in the event of a successful war with France, Italy is to have Tunis, Nice, Savoy, and Ticino in Switzerland; and Austria, Servia and Montenegro, with a portion of German Switzerland. The correspondent declares that Prince Bismarck's plan is to invade Switzerland, thus forcing France, which would be morally compelled to protect Swiss independence, into a war, and concludes what he calls his "confidences" with the statement that M. de Giers is favourable to the plans of Germany, but the Russian generals grouped round General Dobroutcheff are opposed to it. A telegraphic agency, which in France is semi-official, confirms the report as to the new treaty.

THE Government of India's views on the report of the Jail enquiry, conducted by Doctors Lethbridge and Walker, will be shortly communicated to Local Governments.

THE Under-Secretary of State for India has announced in the House of Commons that he expects shortly to intimate the definite decision, arrived at by Government, regarding the age at which candidates are admissible to compete for appointments in the Civil Service of India.

FRIDAY, 19TH JULY.

IN a recent issue of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. Joseph F. Jones answers the question.—"Is it safe to drill the earth too much?" The professor assumes the earth to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous substance, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall to pieces. Another writer thinks that drilling should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, will be ripped up to the depth of 1,200 ft., or 1,500 ft, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of lake Erie will come down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out for ever." These philosophic chimeras need not trouble practical people for a long time yet.

IT is reassuring to learn that the condition of affairs in Ganjam has taken a favorable turn. Good rain has fallen and the crisis, which, it was feared would culminate in a general famine, seems to have passed. The Collector and his Assistants are actively engaged in the distribution of seed-grain to the ryots, a plentiful supply of which has been received.

Arrangements are to be made to relieve the British troops in the Chin hills at the earliest possible date, as the men are beginning to feel the results of hard work and exposure now that the rains have set in.

RAJAH AMAR SINGH, with the other members of the Cashmere Council, have gone to Gulmurg for a fortnight. The Maharajah himself, and his elder brother, Ram Singh, are still at Jummu, and do not purpose returning to Cashmere soon.

THE inquiry into the charges, brought by Captain Hearsay against Dr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Nyni Central Jail, will be held by the Magistrate of Allahabad on the 22nd instant. The proceedings will be private, and the decision will rest with the Local Government. Why private?

SIR JOHN GORST'S Bill for the reduction of the India Council consists of but one operative clause which runs as follows :—"I. The Secretary of State may, if and whenever he thinks fit, and provided that the total number of the Council be not thereby reduced below ten, record his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council of India, and such vacancy shall thencefrward remain unfilled." It will be seen from this that the Council is not necessarily to be reduced to ten members, but that is the lowest number to which the Council can be reduced.

IT is believed that Sir Auckland Colvin on coming down from the Hills will pay an early visit to Benares. In that case opportunity would probably be taken of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit for holding the installation of the new Maharaja.

DEATH from hydrophobia is almost as common in India as in England, although the love for dogs is not so strong a characteristic of the Indian as it is of the European. The British Parliament is about to deal with a Bill which has been brought before it, proposing the muzzling of the dogs throughout the British Isles as a prevention for hydrophobia.

Dr. LEITNER'S Institute at Woking is approaching completion, and it will be soon in working order. The Native youths of India, going to London to prosecute their studies there, will find means at the Institute of observing their caste rules and obligations without any difficulty whatever. Arrangements have been made both for Hindus and Mahomedans, and for the latter, a mosque has been constructed in a retired spot within the spacious compound of the Institute. For the present, accommodation has been provided for twenty-six gentlemen. Dr. Leitner tells us that some orthodux Hiudu and Mahomedan nobles of the Punjab, have already promised to send their sons to England when the Institute is complete.

THE prospects of the cotton crops in India are engaging the attention of the Secretary of State for India, who, we understand, has ordered the publication of monthly abstracts, showing the area and probable outturn of cotton in the Bombay Presidency, which will no doubt, be very useful to the mercantile community.

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SATURDAY 20TH JULY.

THE question of founding an Association, composed of Native Editors under the name of "The Press Association," is occupying the attention of some Native journals in Bombay.

IN the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Crispi, in reply to a question by Signor Branca, said he thought there was little probability of England ever joining the Latin Monetary Union, adding that he could not think of exercising any influence in the matter.

THERE have been many suggestions for the prevention of cholera good, bad and indifferent, but the most recent, were it not for a slight drawback,—would have been highly popular both with the Government and the people. The plan is to eat more salt than we do at present.

ANOTHER strike is now putting the Bombay public to considerable inconvenience. Along the roads not taken over by the Corporation gas lights are not used, but old-fashioned oil-lamps that give a feeble light and are placed at long intervals. Lighting these in the present weather is a matter of extreme difficulty, and as men do not get pay until the bills are passed by the Municipality, their salaries are sometimes considerably overdue. Early this week they have left the lamps unlighted, and they formally went on strike on Friday.

MR. H. H. SHEPHARD has been appointed to the permanent vacancy in the Madras High Court caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Kernan.

MR. C. LITTLE, Professor, Presidency College, has been appointed to act in addition to his own duties, as Meteorological Reporter to Government, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Pedler, or until further orders.

MR. W. S. CAINE has expressed his intention to return to India next cold season. "I am hoping," he writes to a gentleman at Sholapore, "to come out to the Congress, and spend two or three weeks at any rate in Southern India."

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first two months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding months of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 12,21,18,724, as against Rs.11,47,00,499, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 19,07,86,793, as against Rs. 16,99,88,119. The gross amount of import duty, including the salt duty, was Rs. 50,63,058, as compared with Rs. 51,30,244, and that of export duty Rs. 15,38,664, as against Rs. 11,51,757.

THE Shah proposes to re-arm the Persian Infantry with sixty thousand breech-loaders. He is said to have promised some Belgians important railway concessions. The real purpose of the Shah in undertaking his journey is said to be to try to calm the rivalry of England and Russia in Persia. Sir James Fergusson has declared that the exclusive right of constructing railways in Persia has not been conceded to Russia, although a promise of priority in the construction of one line of railway, the precise direction of which is not stipulated, is believed to have been promised to a Russian company, in the event of one being formed within the next five years.

THE District Magistrate of Mozufferpore is inquiring into a charge, preferred against Mr. Sime, Manager of the Barriarpore Indigo Factory, of having caused the death of a Native *employe*. The case has excited considerable interest in the locality.

A DURBAR is to be held at Puna by H. E. the Governor of Bombay next Saturday for the delivery of *khilluts* to certain gentlemen on whom the title of Mahamahopadhyaya or Shams-ul Ulama has been conferred.

STAMMERING has hitherto been supposed to be purely a nervous defect. Some experiences recently acquired by the surgeons connected with the Ear Hospital, Soho-square, tend to call this view more or less in question. In carrying out certain operations to cure children of deafness, it was found that in several successful cases the operators had also simultaneonsly cured the patients of stammering. This fact attracted special attention and study, and the outcome has been the firm conviction that stammering, in the marjority of cases, does not proceed from a nervous malady but from some obstruction or defect connected with the organs of hearing. In a number of cases selected purposely from the public schools, this fact has, it is said, been abundantly demonstrated.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday* the *22nd Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Theory of Potential. Some Applications, of Green's Theorem.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 23*rd Inst.*, 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity. The Galvanometer.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Tuesday*, the 25*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Abel's Theorem.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 25*th Inst.* at 5½ P. M.

Subject : Copper.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the 25*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Gravity.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 27*th Inst* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Compounds of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 20th, 1889 *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.

THE fresh revelations in connection with the Crawford case reported from London during the past week by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* have produced quite a commotion in Bombay. It appears that Mr. Baumann's motion about the Crawford case was to have come before the House of Commons on Friday last. Preparatory to that motion Parliamentary papers on the subject were laid on the table of the House. Among them is a note by Mr. Ommaney, Inspector-General of Police in the Bombay Presidency. He was entrusted by the local Government with a preliminary inquiry before the case could be properly taken up and dealt with by the local Government. Mr. Ommaney says that his difficulties in making the enquiry arose from the fact that the whole of the Parsi community from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanji, Mr. Crawforrd's pleader, sympathised with the accused. They were strongly opposed to the action of Government, and owing to Mr. Crawford's personal popularity among them, every Parsi was either a passive or an active obstructionist. Mr. Merwanji and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, the Note remarks, worked hand in glove for Mr. Crawford, in whose defence, it is said, much dirty work was done. Mr. Ommaney further states that the Parsis have no claim to superior morality. Like Brahmins, low castes, and Mussalmans they were all interested in suppressing the enquiry. The next day's telegram in the *Bombay Gazette* contained news of a more startling character. It appears that Mr. Ommaney's Note was of a confidential nature; that probably accounts for the freedom with which names and incidents of a compromising nature are related. The revelations appear to have caused quite a sensation in London for the Note says that it was not merely the Parsis who were concerned in stifling the inquiry but Chiefs and officials of Native States, land-owners, merchants, and cultivators were all brought under corrupt influences, and men of such influence were so implicated that a very powerful body became interested in suppressing the inquiry. People were told not to say any thing and all would be well; that it did no harm to pay money to any one, but that if they gave any information, they would be treated as informers and would ultimately be dismissed and punished. These representations and the articles in the Poona organ of the Sarvajanik Sabha threw great difficulties in the way of Mr. Ommaney's inquiries, but in spite of all this a body of testimony was procured which demonstrated the widespread system of corruption which prevailed in the Southern and Central divisions. The telegrams further mention that other confidental notes of equal interest were sent by the Bombay Government to Lord Cross, and that another despatch, treating of the Mamlatdar question, has been sent from the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government.

These revelations have, as we have said above, produced a profund sensation in the Native community in Bombay. The Parsi papers are naturally loud in their protests against the way in which a whole community has been libelled. And some of them discuss the propriety of the leaders of the Parsi community convening a public meeting of their body for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Bombay Government protesting against the wholesale charges laid at their door. The Parsi press vehemently, and we should say naturally, protests against these unjust charges. It calls upon Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Mr. Framji Nasserwanji Patel to call a meeting of the Parsis to consider this matter and forward to His Excellency the Governor strong but respectful protest against the insult offered to their community, requesting His Lordship at the same time to call upon Mr. Ommaney to express his regret or to apologize for the insult so offered to the Parsis. Now, apart from the gravity of the charges revealed in the Note, we cannot help thinking that the action of Lord Cross in placing on the table of the House a document marked 'confidential' and expressly designed for his information is open to grave objections. He has evidently shown a serious want of discretion. He ought to have known that the publication of such confidential papers would embarrass not merely their writers but the local Government, and the effect of such embarrassments may at times be very disastrous. It has for some time been seen that the relations between the Secretary of State and Lord Reay have not been very harmonious. That being the case Lord Cross should have been more circumspect in making public papers never designed to see light. Writers of confidential reports will hereafter probably indite their remarks with an eye to the possibility of their publication and they cannot be blamed if, acting under this impression, they do not report *fully* all that may have come under their observation. Any such reserve shown in private reports must be detrimental to public interests. The Secretary of State would be unable to appreciate the bearings of any question coming before him for decision if the most material circumstances are not brought to his notice. It may often be inconvenient to do this in an official paper which may at any time have to be laid upon the table of the House, but it can be done in a confidential and privileged communication. Already the Government of Lord Reay has been placed in an embarrassing position, since the feeling of indignation against it has been very general in the native community and most especially among the Parsis. It is not, however, Mr. Ommaney's Note alone that appears to have been published. We learn that a confidential note by Mr. Baines, one of the officers employed on special duty in connection with the Crawford case, also forms one of the papers laid on the table of the House. The contents of this second confidential communication have not yet transpired; but the papers of both, Mr. Ommaney and Mr. Baines, are looked forward to with intense curiosity by the public in Bombay.

Since the above was written we hear that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has expressed his intention of calling a public meeting either in Bombay or Poona to protest against the expressions used in Mr. Ommaney's note which has been laid before Parliament. Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of Karachi, one of the maligned parties states in the most direct and positive manner that the charge brought against him of having first promised and then declined to give help in the way of tracing cheques is altogether false and groundless. The correspondence between Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Edulji Dinshaw which has been published entirely bears out Mr. Dinshaw's statement. The matters cannot stop here and Mr. Ommanney must either make good the charges or withdraw them. A sifting nequiry is imperatively called for. A meeting of the leading Parsees and Sethias was held on Friday at the Hall of the Presidency Association, to consider what steps should be taken to notice the attack made on this community by Mr. Ommaney. The meeting was strictly private and its decisions did not transpire. It is believed that the Government will explain that Mr. Ommaney's note was not intended to bear a meaning offensive to Parsees.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHATEVER the merits of her case, the Patna girl Lachmina has achieved an English, we had almost said a European, reputation. For this wide-spread notoriety she is indebted to her warm but indiscreet friend, the Rev. Mr. Dyer, Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, who sent sensational telegrams about her to all sorts of persons in all parts of the world. Mr. Dyer is a well-meaning but dreadfully unwise man. He has zeal without knowledge. He is a man of good intentions and as such, according to the proverb, he ought to be hanged. We had thought that after the decision of the Calcutta High Court and the judicial resolution on the subject by the Government of India, the Patna case had come to an end. But we were mistaken. The last mail brings the intelligence that the Patna girl was the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons. It appears that her mother made an affidavit before a public notary in Bombay in which she said as follows:—"When I went to the Magistrate's Court at Patna about my daughter Lachmin, who had gone to Miss Abraham's home, I did not give true evidence because I was afraid to do so. Radhakissen had threatened to beat and kill both me and Gurmukh Narain, my late husband's brother. Being now away from Patna and able to speak in safety I now wish to tell the truth as follows:—"Luchmin was never married to Radhakissen. My daughter is very unhappy at Radhakissen's house and cries much. Radhakissen is a big strong man, and there is a prostitute living with him." It is impossible to say whether this statement is true or not. A woman who tells on oath one story at one time, and just the opposite at another time, cannot be considered as a reliable witness. If through fear of Radhakissen she told one lie, she might have told another owing to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Dyer. The case must remain for ever a mystery.

It will be remembered that in 1878 a Famine Fund was established by the Government of India with a view to save the lives and mitigate the sufferings of the inhabitants of famine-stricken districts. It was resolved by Government to lay aside for this purpose the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 every year. Mr. Bradlaugh, "member for India," wanted to know what had become of that Fund. We all know what has become of that Fund. It was spent by Lord Dufferin in erecting the fortifications of Bolan Pass, which Pass, we hear, has now come to grief. In the meantime the people of Ganjam, of Orissa and of Behar, are perishing for want of food. Lord Dufferin achieved great renown by strengthening the frontier defences and establishing "a scientific frontier," and left the people to die of starvation. He kept off at least in the meantime the Russian bear, and left the door open for the meagre fiend famine to enter the household and commit ravages. Lord Dufferin acted like a man who spends all his substance in strongly barricading his house, prevents thieves and robbers from coming in and leaves nothing for the support of his family, especially the weak and helpless ones. No doubt it is a grand thing to fortify one's house, but the question which is of the first importance is—, is the house which is to be fortified worth living in? Before barricading your house you must first supply the inmates of the house with the necessaries of life, otherwise you barricade a house the inmates of which have died of starvation. Life must be saved first, then afterwards your home may be made secure. We trust Mr. Bradlaugh will succeed at no distant date to provoke a

discussion in the House on the now extinct Famine Fund. Such a discussion would show the folly of the man who spent all his living in fortifying his house and then died of starvation within those fortified walls.

The case of the corrupt Mamlatdars of the Bombay Presidency occupied the attention of the House for a few minutes. The Government of Bombay is to be truly pitied. It had promised indemnity to any Mamlatdar that would make a clean breast of his offence. Scores of them came forward and confessed that they had obtained their posts by bribery. What was now to be done? The Bombay Government was in a fix. If it dismissed the corrupt Mamlatdars, the Government would not be true to its word. If it retained them in office, it would be a great scandal; and the High Court of the land had declared that those corrupt men should be dismissed. A compromise, it seems, has been made. They have been deprived of Civil jurisdiction.

From the interpellations about India in the House of Commons we derive comfort and consolation inasmuch as they show that India has friends in the British legislature.

SIR RICHARD MEADE AND THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE opinion of Sir Richard Meade on the relations which should exist between the Paramount Power and the Native Chiefs is entitled to great weight. For nearly quarter of a century Sir Richard was connected with these Chiefs in one capacity or another. He has studied the question with which he deals in all its bearings and won the confidence not only of the Government he served, but also of the Chiefs with whom he came into contact. He is not a *subjanta* like Sir Lepel Griffin, but a man of sound good sense, who weighs his opinions before he gives expression to them. The vagaries of Sir Lepel with regard to the Native States have become well-known by this time, and it is a relief to hear a veteran political officer discussing the same subject in a different spirit. The speech which Sir Richard Meade recently delivered at the East Indian Association is well worthy of attention. It shows at any rate that there are political officers, who are not bullies and blusterers, but who fully realise the importance of the situation. The truth is the whole system of Indian administration has entirely changed within the last five and twenty or thirty years. Previous to that very little was known of the Native States. The Native States occupied a position which was quite different from that of the British portion of the peninsula. But now, says Sir Richard, the different parts of the country are brought into such contact that it is absolutely essential that the Native Chiefs of India should adopt a system of Government which is to a certain extent in accord with that of the British Government. This is certainly a sound opinion; but it should be remembered at the same time that the administration of the Native Chiefs is based upon immemorial customs which have stood the test of ages, and which cannot be lightly changed. "We cannot expect," Sir Richard says, "that Native Chiefs will rule entirely on the principles which we ourselves have adopted. Our Government is, speaking broadly, a Government for the people. It is not a Government for our own individual selves. The revenues which we collect for the people are, to a great extent, spent on the country, and for the benefit of the people. But what is the ideal of a Native Chief? The ideal is this, that the Chief shall collect as much money as he can possibly collect, and put it into his treasury, and use it for his own purposes, and give back as little as he can to his people." Sir Richard is entirely wrong in his opinion here. An ideal Native Chief is as anxious for the welfare of his subjects, as any other independent Prince. The picture given is a distorted picture, and should be retouched by him.

Sir Richard dwells at some length on the question of the utilisation of the armies of the Native States, and is of opinion that the British Government ought to take steps to utilise the armies of the Native Chiefs; that they should be made use of for such purposes as they are fit to be made use of for; and that the Chiefs and the armies themselves should be brought to feel that they are closely associated with the Imperial army. With that object he recommended, he says, at the period of the Imperial Proclamation, that the Maharajah of Sindia should be made a General in the British Army, and Lord Lytton approved of the proposal, and the Maharajah was made a General of the British Army—of course, only a nominal General. With regard to the general question of utilizing the armies of the Native States Sir Richard continues, "there are many points involved in that question that are most difficult to deal with. I have studied the question myself thoroughly. I know most of the armies of Native States and their conditions and circumstances. There is no more difficult question that could be submitted to any one than the question of utilizing those armies to some advantage. The armies, as a rule, are armies which are maintained under the native system, which is entirely opposed to our own system. It is a system in which advancement is given by interest, or by payment of money, or by some means of that sort, and the consequence is that the efficiency of the army, according to our views, is not at all what we should wish it to be. Still I maintain that those armies, if proper steps were taken to make use of them, might be made a source of great strength to the British Government; and I most earnestly hope that the question will be thoroughly looked into, that some means may be devised of turning those armies to account." Connected with the question of military administration is the question of civil government. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules on this point, as civil government of the native States must depend more or less upon their present circumstances, their capacities to assimilate the ideas of constitutional government and their willingness to adopt them. Sir Richard does not advocate any radical changes, as they will probably go against the feelings, instincts, and traditions of the Indian chiefs. And surely in a State where the people are contented and no miscarriage of justice takes place, wholesale changes will be uncalled for. Sir Richard, we are pleased to note, cordially favors the development of the policy followed by the Government since Lord Canning's time and believes that the Chiefs may be formed into a sort of Superior Council of the Empire. This is what Sir Richard says on the point:—"The subject is one of the greatest interest to me. It is the subject of my life. Lately for years my life has been devoted to these questions. There are many people who speak about these questions without knowing any thing about them. I can assure you that it requires a great deal of study and a great deal of observation, and a certain amount of ability thoroughly to understand questions of this nature. This is an Imperial question. It is a grand question. Lord Lytton made the Native Chiefs a sort of superior Council of the Empire. That is what we should look to do. We should try to bring these Chiefs into our own system, and give them an interest in it to make them feel that their interests are bound up with our own. The time has been, we know, when the Native Chiefs have looked upon the British Government as their enemy. That was unavoidable. For many years the British Government was constantly at war with these Chiefs; it was annexing their country. Many of the Chiefs rebelled against the Government, and the Government was obliged to deal with them, and attack them, and punish them, and deprive them of their territories. Happily all that has to a certain extent passed away. For the last eight and twenty years, since Lord Canning's grant of *sunnuds* of adoption to the Native Chiefs of India, and since the assurance that he gave the Chiefs that the system of annexation should cease, the Native Chiefs have been in undisturbed possession of their country and their rights. And I may say, speaking from a considerable knowledge of the circumstances, that there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Government or on the part of its officers to interfere improperly with the Native Chiefs. Our desire is that they shall be encouraged in everything that is right, and strengthened in everything in which they ought to be strengthened. But there is another side to that picture. The Native Chiefs must understand that they must work in subordinate co-operation with the British Government; that the British Government is the head and paramount power in India, and that no Chief, big or little, can be allowed to set himself up against the British Government." In this passage Sir Richard has administered a well-merited rebuke to Sir Lepel Griffin. But Sir Lepel is not a man who will profit by the advice of others. The British public will know, however, the value of his opinions, when they consider Sir Richard's views on the same subject. That the British Government is the head and paramount power in India, every Chief, big or small, is bound to acknowledge, and if any one is found to disregard this cardinal principle, he must of course be set aside to make room for others who would acknowledge the suzerainty of the British Government. But it ought to be conceded at the same time that no Chief should be set aside on fanciful grounds, on the pretence of his being disloyal, or indifferent to British interests.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

DR. GREGG, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, is doing good work. He has infused fresh life into the Department of which he is in charge. His Report for the last year is before us. It shows that every branch of his Department has received his careful attention. The satistics upon which the calculations contained in the report have been based are taken from the census of 1881. Births were registered in 134 towns containing a population of 2,615,716, against 100 towns with a population of 2,321,531 in 1887. The recorded death-rate during 1888 was 25·94 against 23·46 and 21·60, the rates for 1887 and the quinquennium 1883—87 respectively. Dr. Gregg expresses strong disapproval of the manner in which the registration of vital satistics is neglected, and gives a list of some 14 municipalities which have shown the greatest apathy in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to remark that these results are very discreditable to the Municipal Committees, especially in the case of those municipalities in which the Act has been in force for many years. His Honor regrets to find that though the attention of all local officers, and especially Municipal Committees, has annually been drawn to the necessity of improving the registration of vital satistics, the local authorities have yet failed to realize the importance of this branch of municipal administration, and the explicit instructions of Government have practically been disregarded. A circular on the subject has recently been issued to all Commissioners of Divisions, which His Honor hopes will have the effect of stimulating the energies of municipal bodies. The Commissioners have been requested to deal specially with the subject in their general administration reports. Should it be found that no improvement is likely to be manifested, it will probably be necessary to call for special report on the causes of this continued failure, and the possibility of remedying it in future, either by a change in the machinery at present employed in collecting satistics or in some other way. The Lieutenant-Governor fully approves the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to issue a circular to municipalities, drawing their attention to the importance of the subject and the useful purposes which registration fulfils.

Dr. Gregg draws attention to the fact that the mortality from cholera was higher during 1888 than in the previous year, and remarks that this result indicates that the sanitary condition of the native quarters requires looking into, and raises the suspicion of an impure and polluted water-supply. The question of water supply requires immediate attention both of the Government and of our Municipality, and if the sanitation of our villages is to be improved, the problem of water-supply must be solved at once. The number of deaths from small-pox is reported to have also increased. A considerable area in the Patna Division is as yet unprotected by vaccination, and Dr. Gregg thinks it advisable that the provisions of the Vaccination Act should be ex-

tended to it as soon as possible. The fever mortality was greater in 1888 than in any of the previous 14 years. The great prevalence of this disease during the three last months of the year is explained to have been caused by the saturation of the soil with water after the rains, and it is to be feared that the natural difficulties of draining the country have in many cases been increased, by roads and embankments insufficiently provided with culverts. The waterway allowed in railway and road embankments is calculated by Engineers with reference rather to the stability of the work than to the sanitary requirements of the locality. But, says, Dr. Gregg, it is not merely the work of man that has to be grappled with. The action of nature tends constantly, in a flat country like Bengal, to silt up the khals and so waterlog the country drained by them." Under the guidance of such a Sanitary Board as the Government of India have proposed nothing whatever can be done towards remedying these evils; and it is to be feared that the time to which Dr. Gregg looks forward when the country will be thoroughly and systematically drained is still far distant. The total amount expended by municipalities on sanitation during 1888, exclusive of the amount spent on the maintenance of roads, was Rs. 13,60,553, against Rs. 12,97,383 in 1887. The increase was distributed among all the heads of sanitary expenditure except "Drainage," "Markets and slaughter-houses" and "Other sanitary works," under which there was a marked decrease. There was a considerable decrease in the amount spent in "Drainage" which the Sanitary commission regrets very much. Fever is decimating the population of Bengal. People are dying by thousands. It is high time that the real cause of this fell disease should be discovered. And Drainage—if water logged subsoil be to a great extent responsible for the prevalence of fever in Bengal—Drainage needs special attention and without any excuse whatever. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, in future, Municipalities will recognize the desirability of devoting a larger percentage of their income to this object.

The disposal of night-soil is an important subject on which Municipalities have recently been addressed by the Sanitary Commissioner, and it is hoped that the Committees will profit by the hints contained in his circular. Correspondence, says the report, continued during the year on the subject of the pollution of the river Hooghly by the discharge into it of the sewage from Howrah, and orders have recently been issued proposing that a Sanitary Engineer should be placed at the disposal of the Municipality with a view to the preparation of a project for improving the existing scheme of drainage. It is reported that the river is seriously polluted at Chandernagore owing to the practice which prevails in that place of throwing the town refuse and night-soil into the river. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we are glad to notice, been pleased to appreciate highly the good work done by Drs. Waddell and Gupta to whose exertions the Department is indebted for the reforms in its different branches during the year.

CENTRAL TEXT-BOOK COMIMTTEE FOR BENGAL.

IN his report upon the work done by the Central Text-Book Committee from its formation up to the close of the year 1881, Sir A. W. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, says that preliminary duties of the Committee have been undertaken by five Sub-Committees, each consisting of from five to seven members, and in judging of the merits of of books, the Sub-Committees, and afterwards the full Committee, took into special consideration all characteristics of importance, such as matter, manner, style, sectarian character, language, grammar, spelling, paper, printing &c. The first complete list of text-books, brought down to the end of the year 1887, was furnished by the Committee in March 1888. Up to the end of 1887 about 1,200 books had been received and examined; and after the rejection of more than half, the list, as approved by the Committee, contained 524 books, distributed as follows:—English readers 98, English Grammars 33, Bengali readers 208, Bengali grammars 42, history 25, arithmetic 46, mensuration 18, geometry 6, science 23. This list was circulated to the superior inspecting officers for opinion. A supplementary list of 55 books, brought down to the end of the year 1888 was received from the Committee early in 1889, and was similarly circulated for opinion. From the provisional list of text-books authorised for use in middle schools the Director says he has excluded some 40 books to which strong objections were raised by reporting officers; and these were remanded to the Committee for further consideration. He has also expressed his willingness to forward a copy of the provisional list to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, by which body objections, chiefly on the ground of morality, were raised before the Education Commission to certain text-books in use. The Committee has, we learn, also been requested to furnish the Director at the end of each calendar year or oftener, with supplementary lists of the books examined and approved by them during the period, while the Director himself proposes to publish revised lists every year; and to these lists the choice of text-books to be read in all public schools, whether under public or under private management, will be confined.

The Committee is now composed of the following members:—Raja Rajendralala Mitra, C. I. E, D. L., Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C. I. E., Rai Kanai Lal De Bahadur, C. I. E., Nawab Abdool Luteef Bahadoor, C. I. E, Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., Babu Surja Kumar Sarbadhikari, Babu Brahma Mohan Mullick, Babu Chandra Nath Bose, M. A., B. L., Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A., Mr. H. M. Percival M. A., Babu Sarada Charan Mitra, M. A., B. L., Principal of the Presidency College (*ex-officio*), Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (*ex-officio*), Member and Secretary. On the recommendation of the Director the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to add to the list the names of the following gentlemen:—Revd. K. S. Macdonald, M. A., Babu Hara Prasad Sastri, M. A., and Babu Bepin Bihari Gupta, M. A. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has accorded a vote of thanks to the several members of the existing Committee with its President Raja Rejendralala Mitra, for the zeal and interest which they have displayed in the work and the valuable services they have rendered to the cause of education.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR STEUART BAYLEY started on his Behar tour on Monday last. His Honor goes and visits the tracts threatened with scarcity and will judge for himself how far relief works will be necessary. Mr. Buckland, his new Secretary, has gone with his Honor. His Honor halted at Bankipore for five days, Mazafarpore was next visited from where His Honor intends to go to Mathihari and Durbhunga. In the meanwhile Orissa, we are glad to see, is not altogether uncared for. His Honor cannot be everywhere and has considerately sent his Chief Secretary to enquire into the condition of the affected tracts in the Tributary Mahals. It is said that the Chiefs of the Mahals are doing all they can to relieve distress. Sir John Edgar left for Orissa on Wednesday last.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON has returned from leave and resumed his Secretariat duties.

WE are glad to notice that Mr. Wilkie Collins' health is improving.

BABA KHEM SINGH, C. I. E., has been nominated to be an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE rumour that the 55 years rule was to be abolished is not correct. The rule is, however, expected to be interpreted less rigorously in future.

IT has been decided, as announced before, that Prince Albert Victor's tour will be of a private character. Sir Edward Bradford who accompanies the Prince is thoroughly acquainted with India, and it will not be necessary to appoint any other officer from India on the suite of H. R. H. during the tour.

IT is understood that Mr. Gladstone had proposed a compromise in the question of grants to members of the Royal Family by giving the Prince of Wales £40,000 extra yearly, making a total of £80,000 per annum.

THE defamation case against the *Dacca Prakash* has ended in the conviction of the Editor and the printer. The former has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of another month. The printer is to be imprisoned for one day, the Counsel for the prosecution having asked that in case of conviction the punishment of the latter might be nominal. Notice of appeal has been given. The results of the appeal will be watched with keen interest. The Libel law of the country seems to be much unsettled yet, and adequate safe-guards for the protection of the liberty of the Press are wanting.

THE contagion of landslips seems to have reached Simla in right earnest and is no longer confined to the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. On Monday night a startling landslip occurred in the bazar near the Ripon Hospital, carrying with it a three-storeyed house which had been condemned, and which fortunately was untenanted.

A SERIOUS railway accident took place between Pirpainti and Colgong on the Loopline, E. I. Railway, early in the morning on Saturday before last. The Up Mail collided with a goods train and some carriages were destroyed and others were derailed. The mail-driver was dangerously injured, and the two firemen who jumped off suffered serious injuries. It is not yet known if any lives were lost. The loop is a single line and the press of traffic upon it owing to the break down of the Jayanti bridge between Madhupur and Byaidyanath has for some time past been great. Under peculiar circumstances like these the working of the line ought to be very careful. There is no doubt that an enquiry will be made into the unfortunate accident.

THE Lancashire spinners are in trouble, that is why they are straining every nerve to root out competition in India, the secret of all factory legislation in the name of humanity. Their out-turn is very much in excess of what they can find any market for and hopeless of other devices they are now driven to an extreme measure. A large meeting of cotton manufacturers was held in Manchester the other day at which it was resolved to adopt the short time movement, and the necessity was recognised of working half time for one month from Monday next. But will not idle mill-hands breed mischief?

How apt over-zealous executive officers are to mistake their duties is powerfully illustrated by the judgment of Justices Trevelyan and Beverley in six cases in which the accused were each sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by a Deputy Magistrate for "possession" of fifty maunds of earth salt. Mr. Kilby who appeared for the crown did not think he could urge anything in support of the conviction. He had looked through the rules, and could find no provision making it an offence for the mere possession of salt; and besides this, though the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to prescribe certain areas within which the Salt Act was to operate, there was nothing in the evidence in the present cases to show that they came within any of those prescribed areas. The learned Judges went on to observe in their judgment: 'whether it is an offence under the existing Excise law we are not prepared to say, as none has been suggested to us, for, if it be an offence under the Bengal Council Act of 1864, the provisions of that Act, as the penalty for the illicit possession of salt, only give the power to fine and not to imprison.' If the

convicting Magistrate had only taken the trouble of looking into the rules with any care, this gross and unnecessary harrassment might have been avoided.

THE latest advices from Cairo state that the Cavalry still continue to harass the Dervishes, who, however, have not moved from the position they lately took up. If they advance, a decisive battle somewhere to the south of Korosko is supposed to be certain.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on Saturday last, a Committee has been appointed to enquire into, and report upon to the Senate, the causes of the unsatisfactory results of the last Arts Examinations. The Committee will have power to examine, as far as practicable, such persons, and to call for such records, as they may think necessary. The following gentlemen will compose the Committee :—Mr. Tawney, Colonel Harrison, Mr. Bonnerji, Revd. Mr. Ashton, Revd. Mr. Smith, Nawab Abdul Latif, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. Nash, Rajah Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Babu Kristo Behary Sen, Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose, and the Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Bannerji. The report of the Committee must be submitted within six months.

THE *Pioneer* libel case comes on for hearing before Mr. Marsden on Wednesday next, the 24th instant. Messrs Gasper, Spankie and Alston (the latter two of the Allahabad bar) will appear for the accused instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., while Captain Hearsey will be represented by Messrs. Henderson and Ledbury instructed by Messrs. Remfrey and Rose. Mr. Dare, the printer, has been exempted from attendance in Court by consent of both parties. But His worship said that he would grant the application on the understanding that if any *prima facie* case was made out, Mr. Dare would have to appear for punishment or for committal. It is probable that an adjournment will be asked for by the accused in order that they prepare their defence.

MR. PARNELL has arrived in Edinburgh where he has gone to receive the freedom of the city. A most warm and popular reception was accorded him.

THE following rules and orders have been published in the Gazette of India, to take effect from the 15th instant :—

Whenever any estate or share of an estate, situate outside Calcutta, has been sold by the Sheriff of Calcutta, or the Registrar of the High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, in execution of a decree or in pursuance of one order of the Court, such sale shall be notified by the Registrar to the Collector of the district in which such estate, or share of an estate, is situated, after the sale shall have been confirmed by the Court or by operation of law. Whenever any estate, or share of an estate situate outside Calcutta has been sold by the Official Receiver, such sale shall be notified by such Official Receiver to the Collector of the district in which such estate, or share of an estate, is stituated. Whenever probate or letter of administration is granted by the Court, and it appears either from the application or otherwise brought to the notice of the Court or the Registrar, that any revenue paying estate or share of such estate situate outside Calcutta is included in the estate of the deceased in respect of which the probate or letter of administration is granted, the Registrar shall notify the grant to the Collector of the district in which such estate, or part of an estate is situated.

The order is very wholesome, and will save much unnecessary trouble and expense. At present a great deal of harassment is caused by reason of Collectors not knowing generally when the rents and revenues in these cases are due, and the right parties not knowing the time and place for payment, the direct result of which is of course the hammer.

THE LOGIC OF THE PALM FRUIT AND THE CROW. The story runs that a palm fruit, the stalk of which is ordinarily proof against even the pull of a bullock, when overripe once fell down, just the moment a crow sat upon it. *Ad rem*, since the sitting of the crow was immediately followed by the falling of the fruit, *probatum est*, that the sitting is the cause of the fall. An admirable instance of this line of reasoning has just been afforded in the columns of the *Englishman*. In the Suburbs of Kurseong a Papaya fruit was partaken at dessert by the late Dr. Smith, and half a dozen other persons, and three of them died soon after of cholera. Dr. Waddell, who reported upon this case, says that inasmuch as cholera followed the eating of the Papaya in close proximity, the Papaya was the cause of the disease. The logic is perfect, it is that of the palm fruit and the crow. Anyhow the fact being indisputable the question arises—whether the Health Officer of Calcutta would be justified in putting a total stop to the sale of Papaya in our market, seeing that over ten thousand Papayas are sold, and they are daily spreading the seed of 30,000 deaths. It is said that the offending Papaya at Kurseong was over-ripe, but we need take no notice of it, since the late Dr. Smith and his friends did not complain of it when partaking of it at dessert, and Mrs. Smith kept a portion of it for consumption the next day.

A PARALLEL case to this logic of the Palm fruit and the Crow comes up in connection with the death of Father Damien. It is said that *Ol* (*Arum campanulatum*—) *and Kochu*—'—*Calocasea anticorum*) are abundant in Honolulu and its neighbouring islands and they breed leprosy. The great bulk of the Hindu inhabitants of India daily indulge in those maligned tubors. Why should not the Government, in the name of sanitation, issue a law prohibiting the cultivation and sale of Ol and Kochu ? It involves a question of several lacs a year, but only the poor natives are involved in it.

We are glad to see that Babu Durgagati Bannerjee, Officiating Deputy Collector of Calcutta and Superintendant of Excise Revenue, has been confirmed in those appointments. He is one of the brightest ornaments of the Subordinate Executive Service, and is deserving of the highest post in that Service. During the short time that he has been in charge of the Calcutta Office he has brought it into a state of great efficiency. He has brought to its work an amount of experience, intelligence and assiduity which would have done credit to any Civilian District Collector.

THE Cretan troubles are by no means at an end yet. Owing to the recall of Mahmoud Pacha, the special Turkish Commissioner, from Crete, and to his having refused to grant the reforms asked for, the disaffected Cretans have resolved to proceed to extreme measures. The *Times* states that the blockade of the Cretan ports by the combined, British, Austrian, and German fleets is probable in order to stop importation of arms and money from Greece. A subsequent telegram, however, says that the report is unfounded.

FRANCE is unwilling, it seems, to share the general panic and is making vigorous war preparations like some other great powers. The Chamber of Deputies has voted without debate a credit of sixty-one million francs for building more ships and improving the coast defences. Afterwards a decree ordering the closing of the session was read, when a remarkable scene ensued in the Senate, the President refusing to allow any discussion because the Senate was inoperative after the closing of the Chamber. Violent and fruitless protests were made, but the session was eventually closed.

THE *Englishman* makes some very sensible remarks about a curious police practice of causing persons whom, for reasons of their own, the Police desire to keep under their hands, but whom they are not prepared to arrest. They have not only to report themselves daily, but even occasionally to sleep and take their meals at the station. Although this is supposed to be done voluntarily, it is illegal, and virtually amounts to an arrest. Such a practice is most objectionable,

and the attention of the Inspector-General of Police in Madras having been called to the fact he has published a circular, informing all Superintendents of Police that, as the practice appears to be increasing, it must be at once stamped out and persistently kept down. At the same time all inspectors and officers in charge of station houses are to be informed that no excuse will be accepted from them for default in this matter, and that severe notice will be taken in every instance of such illegal proceedings. A similar circular might with advantage be sent to all police officers in other parts of India." It is well-known that *dagis* have no peace in the hands of the Police and in some cases they do something to get back to Jail only to avoid being pestered at midnight by insulting enquiries of the chowkidar of the beat.

THE Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund continues to make good head. The Calcutta Jubilee Fund has made over Rs. 20,000 to the local Lady Dufferin Hospital, and a further balance will shortly be devoted to the same object, thus exhausting the Fund. The Viceroy, during his term of office, has placed at the disposal of the Central Committee of the Fund five silver and two bronze medals for annual competition among the female medical students. The former are awarded to Calcutta, Lahore, Agra, Bombay, and Madras ; and the latter to the medical schools at Hyderabad and Agra. The Maharaja of Jeypur has promised two more medals for Agra.

IT is thought probable at Simla that Colonel Conway Gordon goes home for good in March, when he will take furlough.

THE mysterious Whitechapel outrages continue. The dead body of a woman was found the other day in Castle-street, Whitechapel, with her throat cut and body gashed in a horrible manner. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the crime. Mr. Monro is an old Indian hand, but Scotland Yard would not lose much by indenting some of Mr. Lambert's *tiktikis*.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 16th July, 1889.

I really do not know what things are coming to ; but if coming events cast their shadows before, we seem to have arrived at a period in the history of British rule in India when the demoralization of the Anglo-Indian Official appears to have reached a point short of the climax of open declaration that the Native States of India shall be wiped off the surface of the country, their existence being a a positive bar in the way of the dominant race asserting its superiority and that hereafter the distinction between the dominant and subject races shall be more marked than has been the case heretofore. These ideas are suggested by the perusal of the paper of Sir Lepel Griffin read before the Royal Colonial Institute. The scheme of colonising Kashmir put forth in it is of a piece with the views which obtain among rampant Anglo-Indians of the present day. It was only a few years ago that Mr. Colquohun preached the Gospel of the Burmah annexation before the people of Manchester. He pictured Burmah as a land flowing with milk and honey, and in the space of a few months you find Burmah permanently forming part of the British Territory. To strengthen his case Mr. Colquohun had only to denounce king Theebaw as a vile wretch utterly unfit to remain on the throne. And now we have Sir Lepel Griffin advocating a measure of spoliation worse than that pursued in the early part of this century by the Pindaris of old who, having looted a province, returned home, no doubt enriched with the spoils, but thinking no more of that province. But our white Pindari is prepared to urge nothing more or less than the supercession and enslavement of a whole Kingdom, if not its extirpation. The Gospel which Sir Lepel Griffin preaches before the Royal Colonial Institute is the establishment in Kash-

mir of an English Military and industrial Colony. The plan he puts forward is that the true barrier of India against Russian aggression is in a colony of three millions of Englishmen liable to military duty. He would have been more correct however, if he had made his audience realise the fact that the true barrier against Russian aggression is in a colony of say, even a million of Europeans on the frontiers of Afghanistan where the climate almost resembles that of England and where English pluck and English energy would convert the country into a garden of Asia. The only difficulty would perhaps be the unconquerable spirit of the Afghans. In Kashmir this difficulty vanishes in the air according to Sir Lepel's understanding. Its people will offer no difficulty. The soil of Kashmir is rich and produces all fruits and grains grown in temperate climates. Some of its most valuable productions are wine, silk, tea cinchona, and hops. The people carry on industries which enable them to manufacture carpets, shawls, silver and lacquer work. What a fine place for the European colonist to occupy, How valuable would English Settlement and English capital make it? Sir Lepel Griffin sees no difficulty in the practical working of his scheme. He thinks nothing of treaty rights and solemn pledges. In his eyes these are not worth the paper upon which they are recorded. The people of Kashmir who have for ages been cultivating the land are not its owners. They may be driven out or made to work as the coolies are made to work in Assam and elsewhere. What matters it to Sir Lepel Griffin if the existing ryots of Kashmir are reduced to the status of the coolies in the planting districts? Sir Lepel, again, thinks nothing of the shaking of the confidence, nay arousing a feeling of alarm, in the minds of the Princes of India. And now comes the height of his argument which is to give a dog a bad name and you may hang him. Government need have no concern about the Maharaja, for, says Sir Lepel Griffin, 'He is little more than an imbecile; a slave to the vilest passions, and entirely in the hands of the most degraded of his servants who practise on his superstitious fears. He was never fit to ascend the throne, and his conduct there has been so contemptible that he has been practically set aside.' What surprises me most is the warmth of the reception which an audacious proposal of confiscation met with from his audience. The whole scheme seems to have tickled so well in the ears of his hearers that they have simply been charmed by it and by the glowing description of the country which it is proposed to colonize. The practical difficulties in the way of carrying the project out seem scarcely to have entered even the minds of the writers in the London press who have viewed the scheme with sympathy and favour. The Native Princes of India have to think seriously of all such proposals. To show you what effect Sir Lepel Griffin's scheme has produced on the minds of Anglo-Indians here it is enough to state, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that some European military officers are about to apply for permission to purchase lands in Kashmir on the terms of Sir Lepel Griffin's scheme of settlement. You will perhaps be inclined to dismiss this as a joke. Such is not the case. It has a serious look about it. It means business. You may thus conceive the distrust which Sir Lepel Griffin's declaration of his views is likely to produce in the minds of the Native Princes of India. I should not be surprised if they look upon this as an informal or unofficial, if not demi-official, way of preparing them for the coming event.

You are aware that the *Rastgofter*, following the lead of Dr. K. R. Viccaji, has been advising the Parsi community to keep aloof from the coming National Congress in Bombay. The Parsis have probably no better friend or well-wisher than Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, late Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. In a letter to the Parsi paper published in its issue of Sunday last the good and liberal Baronet expresses his regret to see this political movement lose the guiding and moderating influences of the Parsi community which has established through the world its character for business capacity, for public spirit, and for attachment to the British connection. The editor pockets all the compliments that the worthy Baronet pays to the Parsis, 'the enlightened professional and commercial men of a city like Bombay, where admittedly the leaders of public opinion are altogether favourable to the best interests of British rule, and contends that Sir William deals with arguments for which he is not responsible and that the grounds on which his contention is based remain unaffected. The *Rastgofter's* contention is whether the English-knowing natives have rendered themselves fit for the enjoyment of all that they demand; whether the people of India can ever become one nation and whether it would be safe for English rulers to make all the concessions demanded by the Congress-men. Now, I am not going into an elaborate answer to these questions but would only remark that the fitness of natives of a certain class has been testified to by the Government of India from time to time; that all the civilizing agencies brought into play by the Government has had the tendency of unifying people living in different parts of the country and that our rulers including Lord Dufferin have admitted the desirability of making some concessions to the reasonable demands of the Congress, as the question of giving expansion to the Legislative Councils in India now under the consideration of Lord Lansdowne too plainly indicates. But the Editor refuses to be convinced by any such facts.

A COLLIER'S EXPERIENCE.

Burnley Gazette, Feb. 23rd.

The lot of those who toil from day to day in the bowels of the earth is not a very agreeable task. Apart from the terrible risks of which we are often reminded by a calamitous explosion, with all its thrilling scenes, the collier has to pursue his work at times under circumstances of great hardship, such as would undermine the strongest constitution. Mr. Moses Knowles, of 109, Oxford Road, Burnley, who was interviewed by one of our representatives a day or two ago, has had some experience of the trying conditions of labour in some of the deeper coal-mines of this country. He has only just reached middle age, but has found it advisable to abandon the occupation of a miner to which he was brought up. He relates how he has repeatedly had to work for hours crouched in ten or twelve inches of water and the cold liquid at the same time dropping all over his body from above. To leave a comfortable bed at three or four in the morning and begin work in a pool of cold spring water is bad enough, but to continue the employment after one is thoroughly saturated would make havoc of the most robust frame. Happily such conditions of employment are almost unknown in the Burnley district, but Mr. Knowles has had to encounter them in other mining localities, and has been a painful sufferer in consequence. He first commenced with pains in his head, which gradually extended to other parts of the body "I got so low," said Knowles, to our reporter, "that I was obliged to have a chair close to the fire even on a warm day. Not only so but I was heaped round with blankets and a clothes maiden covered with bedclothes was put round the chair to keep the draughts off. It was only then that I could feel anything like warmth. My legs got so weak that I had to have the help of a stick to get across the floor. I was terribly troubled with indigestion, nervous debility, and disease of the liver and kidneys, and had constant attacks of cramp in the stomach. Those only who have endured it," continued Mr. Knowles, "can tell what cramp in the stomach means. I had to keep the night lamp burning and always have at hand some brandy or other warming composition. For a good many weeks I suffered very hard, writhing in pain for hours together, and got so weak that it was painful to speak, let alone trying to move. I wasted a great deal of money on herbal remedies and was under the treatment of two different doctors. Medicine only seemed to make me worse, and I got to that state that my friends gave me up and the doctor ventured to offer no hope of a cure. At last I read one of Warner's pamphlets, and in going over the symptoms of several cases mentioned there as being cured I felt convinced my complaint was the same. Well, I sent for a bottle of 'Warner's SAFE Cure' straight away, and I shall always be delighted to say a good word for it whatever I am for the good it did me. I felt a slight benefit before the first bottle was done, and with each succeeding bottle I got more confidence than ever that I was on the right track for being brought round. In a few weeks I was a new man. My appetite had returned, the weakness had disappeared, and I went back to my work at the pit, feeling stronger than I had done for years." Mr. Knowles has since left off coal-getting, and now keeps a shop in Oxford Road. Our representative found him the other evening in the best of spirits and apparently in robust health, looking wonderfully vigorous for a man who had been in the condition he described. Mr. Knowles grew quite enthusiastic in his praise of Warner's SAFE Cure, declaring that he had so much confidence in it that he had offered to pay for bottles for some of the neighbours out of his own pocket if it did not bring about a cure. He had done this repeatedly, but had never been called on to pay as the medicine had never been a failure.

This remedy, can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—17th July, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. G. Stevenson, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd June, 1889.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Surgeon W. Coulter of his appointment as Honorary Surgeon to the Calcutta Light Horse.

Babu Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Noakholly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. M. Waller, or until further orders.

Captain A. C. Tute, Officiating Commandant, Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months and a half, with effect from the 29th June, 1889.

Mr. B. De, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khulna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th June, 1839, vice Mr. D. B. Allen, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 30th June, 1889, vice Mr. A. C. Tute, on privilege leave.

The services of Mr. S. J. Kilby, Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkeah Salt Golahs, and Officiating Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for ten days, from the 1st to the 10th instant, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th April last.

Mr. A. Pedler, Officiating Meteorological Reporter to Government, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 7th May last.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Babu Krishna Dhun Bagchi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowgong, Rajahahye, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. P. Vanspall, Inspector, Preventive Service, is appointed to have charge of the office of Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. S. J. Kilby, or until further orders.

The services of Babu Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhum, on leave, is transferred to Howrah.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. R. Marindin, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Magistrate and Collector of the second grade on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 17th April 1889, vice Mr. J. Boxwell.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with the effect from the 17th April 1889, vice Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 17th April, 1889, vice Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, but will continue to act, until further orders in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrate, and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 17th April, 1889, vice Mr. C. R. Marindin, but will continue to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Atul Chunder Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Magurah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Triguna Prosunna Bose, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Rajoni Kanta Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Giridhi, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Karuna Dass Bose, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 18th May, 1889.

The following officers are vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Babu Ram Narain Banner ji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Supul, Bhaugulpore, Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddebpura, Bhagpore; Moulvi Ali Ahmed, Officiating Munsiff of Lohardugga is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Trihut, to be ordinarily stationed at Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jugul Kishore De or until further orders.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Saroda Proshad Chatterji, Munsiff of Aurangabad, in the District of Gya, is allowed leave for two months, viz, one month and nine days under Articles 307 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under Article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th June, 1889.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive, this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Governess for the young Ranis and Raj Kumari of Dighapattya. She must be well-versed in Bengali and needle-work, and must have some knowledge in English. A Hindu elderly, or a Brahmo lady, will be preferred. Salary 75 Rs. rising to 100 Rs.

Applications should be sent to Baboo Aswini Kumar Banerji, Guardian of the Wards of Dighapattya; Rampore Bouleah. (Rajshahye District.)

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পাত্রীর আবশক।

পাত্র বি, এল দিবেন; স্বভাব—সর্ব্বানন্দী—সিদ্ধান্তী ভাব; পাটুলি চাটর্য্যে—কৃষ্ণের সন্তান; বয়স ২৩।২৪। প্রথম বিবাহ। অবস্থা ভাল। মেয়েটী ডাগর, সুশ্রী ও সৌষ্ঠবান্বিতা হওয়া চাই। পেট্রিয়ট প্রেসে শ্রী হ, দা, বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট শীঘ্র তত্ত্ব লইবেন।

132

A pamphelt entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseaess"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Beond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta.

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Notice.

SONE CANALS-STEAM TRANSPORT SERVICE.

(1.) TENDERS are invited from persons wishing to work the Steam Transport Service at present maintained on the Sone Canals. Three steamers belonging to Government, the *Umpire*, the *Bunas*, and the *Koel*, are vailable for hire. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to maintain a bi-weekly service on the Arrah and Buxar Canals, and a weekly service on the Patna Canal. Compounded tollage, amounting to Rs. 500 per month will be charged. Remission of *tollage only* will be granted in the event of the canals being closed. A spare steamer the *Buxar*, will, as soon as refitted be generally available in the event of any of the steamers mentioned above breaking down; an extra charge specified in the agreement will be made for the use of this steamer.

(2.) The general conditions under which the steamers will be leased are contained in printed draft articles of agreement which the successful tenderer will, at his own expense, be required to execute on stamped paper. Security to the extent of rupees one thousand will be required and persons tendering must state in detail the arrangements they propose to make for repairing the steamers. A Manager, to reside at Dehree, who is qualified to supervise the repairs, is essential.

(3.) The agreement to be for three years, commencing from the 1st of December 1889; but Government to have the power of terminating the agreement at any time on giving three months' notice, or of extending it by two years.

(4.) The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and regard will be had to the qualifications of the proposed Manager.

(5.) Tenders, which must be in sealed covers, and which must specify in words the sum proposed to be paid as steamer hire, and be accompained by a schedule of the passenger fares to be charged, and information regarding the name and qualifications of the proposed Manager, which need not be in any special form, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops, up to the 15th of August 1889. A printed copy of the articles of agreement and information regarding the steamers may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Dheree Workshops, Dheree on Sone, to whom all letters on the subject should be addressed.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta the 11th July 1889. 138

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
WILL COMMENCE ON 1ST AUGUST, AND WILL BE CONTINUED TILL 15TH AUGUST.

A SHORT PRICE LIST, sent on receipt of application, will be ready July 29th.

140

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS PEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES & STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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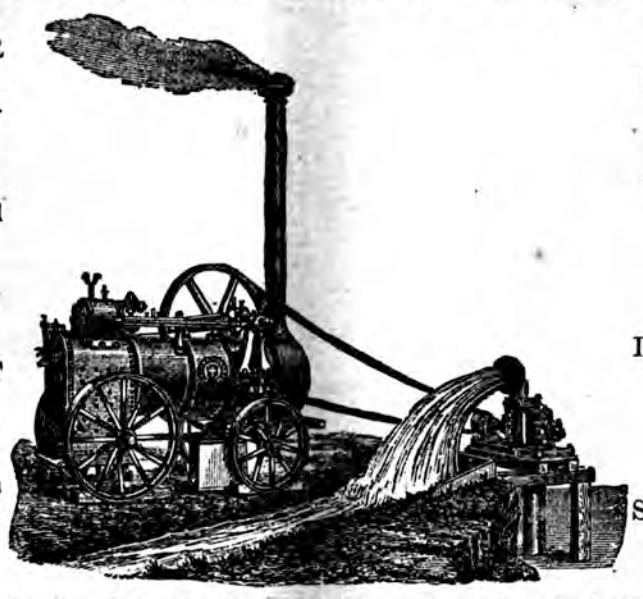
BLACKSTONE.

Tea Roller for Steam

or Hand Power.



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Steam Hammers

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Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 124

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

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A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manager:

MORGAN & CO.,

27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 a

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

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NOTICE.

The public are warned against purchasing, hiring or receiving in mortgage the property known as No. 1 Ranees Branch Road in Paikparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brickbuilt house and garden attached, from Hari Nath Chatterji of the same place as he has no beneficial interest in the property, which is the absolute property of Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh Bahadoor.

No. 134.

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,

PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	0

This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.

Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2	0

This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.

Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ... 105	2	0

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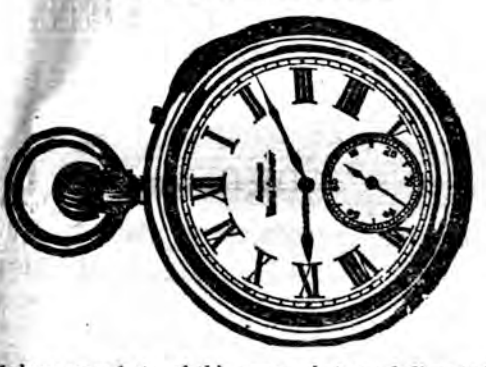

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No. 60 *a*. Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	125	0
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No. 21. Railway Guards' ¾ plate Lever movement ...	20	12

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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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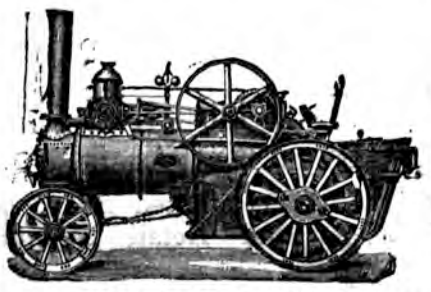

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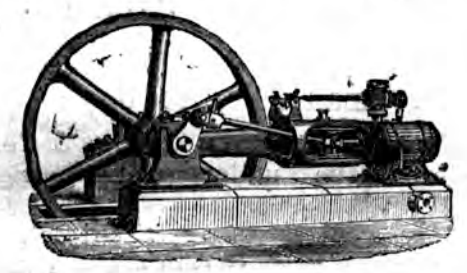

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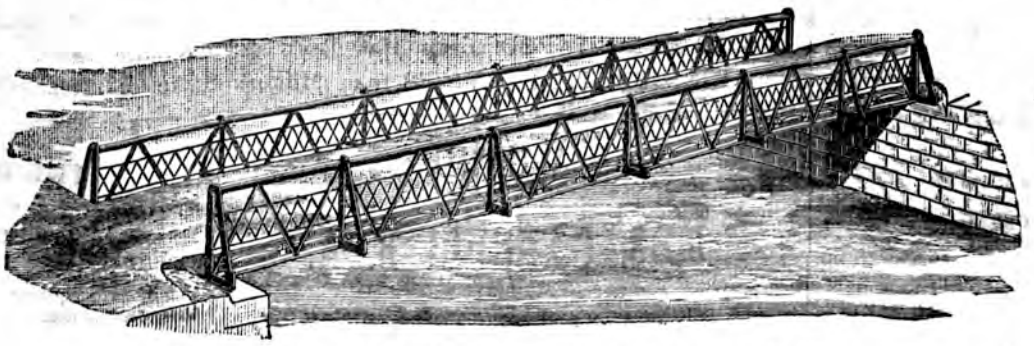

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A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

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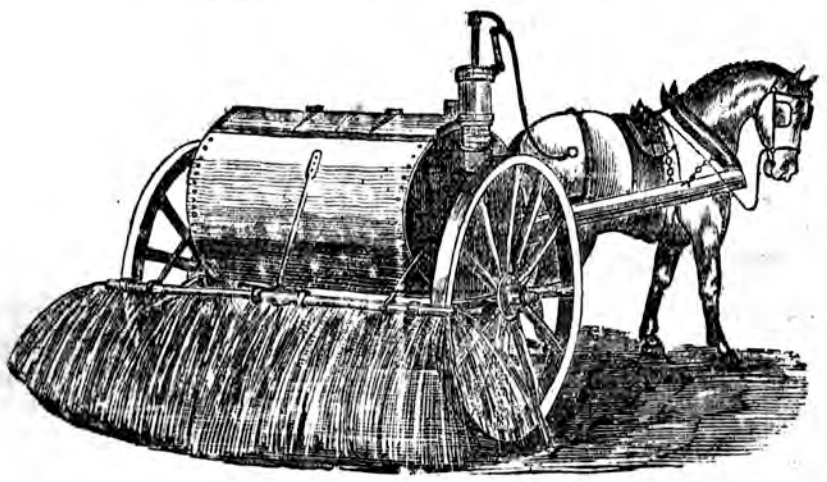

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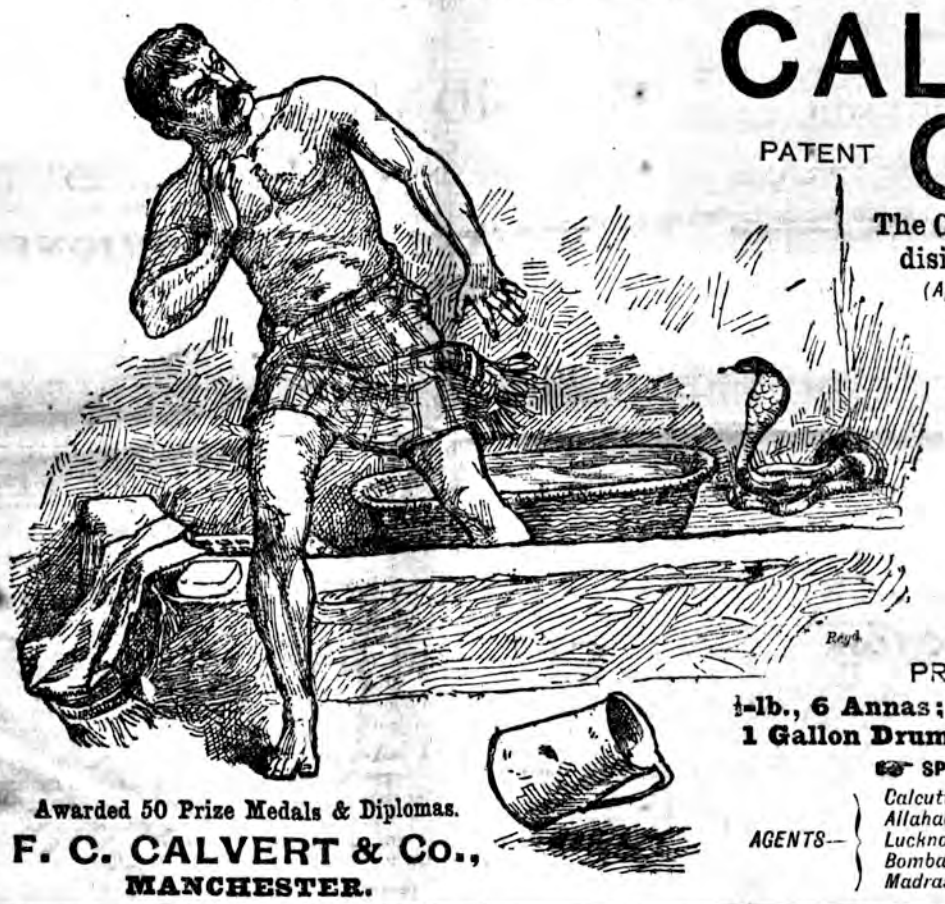

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প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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মুল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

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প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

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